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RURAL DISTRICT OF
BAGSHOT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960



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ANNUAL REPORT.

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1960. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 1/61.

The population of the Rural District at mid-year 1960 was 16,060, an increase of 230 from the previous year. The natural increase from the excess of births over deaths was 116 so 114 represented an influx of new population.

The birth-rate, corrected for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with the country as a whole, was 16.96, comparing with 17.1 for England and Wales.

The death-rate, similarly adjusted, was 9.40, comparing with 11.50 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate of 7.50 per 1,000 live births was the second lowest on record.

Of the 27 deaths from malignant disease, 10 were due to cancer of the lung, giving a death-rate of 0.62 per 1,000.

Only two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year and one death occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were no outbreaks of major or minor infectious disease; only isolated cases of the usual types occurred. No cases of poliomyelitis came to notice; one suspected case proved to be due to a type of virus other than poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued during the year for children and adults in the age groups six months to 40 years, and was also given to expectant mothers and persons at special risk.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the district for over twelve years. The schools have been recently visited and the vast majority of children up to the age of 10 years can be considered well protected against diphtheritic infection.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities to those parts of the district which previously had to rely on cesspools. The vast majority of properties are now connected to the main Chobham and Bisley scheme. The Lightwater scheme and the extension in Queens Road, Bisley, were nearing completion at the end of the year.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support, and also the Clerk and Chief Officers for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MacIVER.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Members of the Public Health Committee for the year 1960.

Chairman: Councillor Miss M. C. Wardle. J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mrs. P. M. Eastwood.

Councillor Mr. C. M. Burn.

Councillor Mr. D. K. Collins.

Councillor Capt. D. H. C. Cooper, R.N.

(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor Mr. A. F. Coxon.

Councillor Mr. A. G. Martin.

Councillor Mr. F. A. Martineau, M.A., J.P.

Councillor Mr. W. J. Morris.

Councillor Mr. Wm. Thomson.

Councillor Mrs. J. Z. Walker.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.,

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban Districts of Walton & Weybridge and Chertsey.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

P. S. FORBES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. Forbes holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods and the Diploma in General Hygiene, Advanced (Honours) of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

M. STEER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (left 31.10.60).

D. HEAD, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 1.12.60).

Both hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health:

MISS J. EGLON.

Miss Eglen is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Walton & Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey.

Office of the Public Health Inspector:

MRS. M. E. CALLINAN.

Rodent Officer:

G. YULE.

Address of the Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

Telephone: Weybridge 3811.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	.. .. .	16,083
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by the Registrar-General)	.. .. .	16,060
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	.. .. .	4,818
Rateable Value 1st. April, 1960	.. .. .	£225,899
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£903

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations
of the Inhabitants.

The District which comprises three Parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are several small factories in the area. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy-farming, and nursery gardening.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health Committee.
Housing Committee.
Drainage sub-Committee.

Vital Statistics.

	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Number of Births	235	267
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ..	14.85	16.63
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor)	15.13	16.96
Number of Still Births	6	6
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	24.90	21.98
Number of Deaths	170	151
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.74	9.40
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor) ..	10.31	9.21
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	65	116
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	9	2
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ..	38.26	7.50
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.19	0.06
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.82	0.49
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.06	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.06
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.46	1.68
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.44	0.62
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.16	3.61

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live Births:			
Legitimate	137	123	260
Illegitimate	1	6	7
Total Live and Still Births .. .. .	..	..	273
Infant Mortality-Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..	..	..	7.50
- do - legitimate births ..	..	..	7.69
- do - illegitimate births ..	..	..	Nil

Neonatal mortality-rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks)	7.50
Early neonatal mortality-rate (total deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	7.50
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.30

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the district, and England and Wales, for 1959 and 1960:-

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual rates per 1,000 of population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.					
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Bagshot R.D.	*15.13	*16.96	*10.31	*9.40	38.26	7.50	0.00	0.00
England & Wales	16.5	17.1	11.6	11.5	22.0	21.7	0.38	0.39

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by
Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	9	1	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	6	6	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	-	2	2

					<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system					10	13	23
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	18	16	34
Hypertension with heart disease				..	1	1	2
Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	7	15	22
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Influenza	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..			..	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..			..	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..			..	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..			..	7	9	16
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Suicide	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	..			..	-	-	-
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				ALL CAUSES	71	80	151

Infant Mortality.

Two deaths occurred in the first week of life as shown in the following table.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total number under one month.
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The district is fortunate in having a Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, which is used by general practitioners. In addition the Public Health Laboratory

at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, can carry out any large scale investigation and also examines the Public Health Department's routine samples of food of all kinds, especially milk, water and ice-cream.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the county is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey, (telephone Ottershaw 543).

In addition, the St. John Ambulance Brigade have one ambulance operating from Guildford Road, Bagshot.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains four whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. M. S. Sperni	33, Windle Close, Windlesham.	Bagshot 2185.
Miss M. Thompson	Orchard Cottage, Guildford Road, Lightwater.	Bagshot 3387
Mrs. A. Brunskill	16, Victoria Road, Knaphill.	Brookwood 3298
Mrs. E. Durbridge	Nurse's Cottage, Scotts Grove Road, Chobham.	Chobham 270.

Health Visitors.

There are two County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Time.</u>
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall.	School Medical Child Welfare and Ante-Natal	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Tuesday p.m.
Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical & Child Welfare	2nd. and 4th. Wednesday p.m.
West End, Chobham.	Women's Institute Streets Heath.	School Medical & Child Welfare	1st. and 3rd. Thursday p.m.
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical & Child Welfare	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Monday. p.m.
Lightwater	All Saints Church Hall	School Medical & Child Welfare.	2nd. and 4th. Tuesday p.m.

Tuberculosis Chest Clinics.

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis chest clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, where the Chest Physician attends for consultation as follows:-

3rd. Tuesday	-	5.30 p.m.
Thursdays	-	2.00 p.m.
Fridays	-	9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males	-	Tuesdays and Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
Females	-	Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females	-	Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
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WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males	-	Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
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Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee took over control of the following hospitals serving the district in July, 1948.

				<u>Bed Complement.</u>
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General Hospitals:

St. Peter's Hospital Chertsey	404
Woking Victoria Hospital	72

Maternity Hospitals:

Maternity Home, Windlesham	..	..	..	16
Maternity Hospital, Woking	54

Infectious Diseases:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	24
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Chronic Sick:

Ottershaw Hospital	38
Northcroft Hospital, Weybridge Green			..	14
Red Rose, Weybridge	..	..	..	12

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and the District Council.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

There are 12 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Rose (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in a neighbouring district is being converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the area administered by the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee.

In 1958 the Regional Hospital Board and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area. The Geriatrician's duties include maintaining close liaison with voluntary organisations and making recommendations to them both as to the care of unfit patients and as to the general improvement of the services being provided.

Mortuaries.

A mortuary is provided at the Lightwater Cemetery and is available for the Windlesham and Bagshot area. The parishes of Chobham and Bisley have access to the mortuary at Woking.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Three cases were notified, two being children in the same family, and one an isolated case. None required hospital treatment.

Prompt exclusion from school and investigation of contacts is well repaid in controlling spread of the infection.

In England and Wales in 1959, 48,000 cases were notified with only one death. This disease has shown a steady diminution in fatality over the past twenty years, for in 1939 it caused 181 deaths. Antibiotic drugs for the treatment of this and other streptococcal infections have played the main part in this improvement.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

This is the twelfth consecutive year in which no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved by two injections of prophylactic at a month's interval, beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single booster dose on entering school and a second four years later. It should be remembered that the immunity cannot be guaranteed for more than five years following the last injection, so the supplementary doses at four years interval are required during school age.

In England and Wales 1959 was the first year in the last one hundred years in which no deaths was ascribed to diphtheria. Nevertheless, the number of notified cases has increased in the last three years. Since 1958 there have been several outbreaks in infant and junior schools in North and South London, so it is evident that

it is particularly important that children entering school for the first time should receive a reinforcing dose of diphtheria prophylactic and again three or four years later.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of the year:

<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 to 4 years...</u>	<u>5 - 14 years.</u>	<u>Total under 15 years.</u>
29.4%	80.3%	61.8%	63.9%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:

Primary injections	...	276
Reinforcing doses	...	194

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification from seaports and airports is received from time to time of cases of smallpox or contacts of smallpox arriving in the country. Travellers from countries where smallpox is endemic can make the journey to this country well within the incubation period: indeed in some cases the distance can be compassed between the onset of the illness and the first appearance of the rash. Once the disease is recognised control can usually be secured by the proven methods of ascertainment of contacts, effective vaccination of close contacts and supervision for a period of sixteen days from the last exposure to infection. It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If re-vaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas a primary vaccination in adult years may react severely.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:

Primary vaccination	...	175
Re-vaccination	...	33

Poliomyelitis.

It is satisfactory to report that poliomyelitis was again absent from the district.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued actively during the year for all those up to the age of 40 years. In the age range six months to 16 years it is estimated that the percentage protected was raised from 90 to 94.

Measles.

This is a non-epidemic year, only one case being notified in contrast with 327 cases in the previous year.

Whooping Cough.

Only eight cases were notified, none requiring hospital treatment.
Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:-

Primary injections ... 255

Dysentery.

Three cases of the Sonne type were notified, two being in the same family and the third an isolated case attending a school outside the district. None required hospital treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case was notified from a Maternity Home in Windlesham, the case being admitted from a neighbouring district.

Meningitis.

One case of meningococcal meningitis was notified. This adult patient made a good recovery after treatment in hospital.

One case of influenzal meningitis was notified and treated in hospital in a child aged 5 years.

One case of virus meningitis of the Coxsackie type was notified.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases of suspected food poisoning were notified but none were confirmed bacteriologically.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

<u>Disease.</u>						<u>Total cases notified.</u>
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	-
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	-
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	-
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	-
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	-
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	8

<u>Disease.</u>					<u>Total cases notified.</u>
Meningococcal Infection ..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis - paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	-
Poliomyelitis - non-paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	-
Food poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	-

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and upwards.	Unspecified	TOTAL.
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid Fever)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in Council Schools.

Date	Chickenpox	German Measles.	Mumps.
January	1	-	..
February	1	-	9
March	2	2	17
April	3	1	20
May	12	11	17
June	-	3	9
July	1	..	2
August	-	-	-
September	-	-	-
October	17	-	4
November	..	-	..
December	-	-	-

Tuberculosis.

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pu'monary		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 years	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65 years	1	-	-	-	1	..	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Cases added to register during the year:

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transfer into district		..	..	..	..	..	11
Cases removed from register during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary	-	Males	..	..	..	..	50
		Females	..	..	..	..	47
Non-Pulmonary	-	Males	..	..	..	..	14
		Females	..	..	..	..	13
Net increase for the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The Chest Physician is in attendance at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. New cases are examined there and if confirmed as tuberculous the homes concerned are visited and contacts of the patient are invited to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examinations of these contacts are carried out and arrangements are made for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination, if found necessary.

In my first Annual Report for 1936 nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, and there were five deaths. Three new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, usually the result of ingestion of infected milk, were notified.

These figures in themselves show how striking is the overall improvement in the last twenty-five years. Even more remarkable is the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis in the age group 15-30 years when the present rate is less than four per cent of that prevailing ten years ago in England and Wales. Much of this improvement can be credited to the Mass Radiography Service, which secures early diagnosis and treatment, and also to the notable progress made in treatment by chemotherapy in recent years. Now that a safe milk supply has been secured, the occurrence of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is unusual.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Ministry of Health have modified the age range for those to whom B.C.G. vaccination can be offered. This embraces children over 13 years and includes students attending universities, teacher training colleges, or other establishments of further education. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached 10 years can also now be vaccinated.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

Approximately 50 per cent of the children in the age groups were tested and it was found necessary to vaccinate over 90 per cent of these.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was required for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking proper precautions.

SCHOOLS.

There are in the district eight Primary, two Secondary Modern and three Independent Schools. It is customary for Head Teachers of County Schools to notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from schools in the case of suspected infectious disease.

During the year all school canteens and kitchens were again sprayed for the purpose of limiting the fly and insect population in those premises.

MILK SUPPLY.

Since 1954 all milk sold in the district is required to be heat treated in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, or, if raw, to be derived from attested herds, and sold as Tuberculin Tested to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations apply. Milk now retailed in the district can be considered safe, provided adequate pasteurisation is carried out. It is, therefore, considered necessary to continue testing milk for adequate pasteurisation and as an additional safeguard to test unpasteurised milk for presence of tuberculosis.

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers:-

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	..	..	..	4
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area	..			7
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area				3
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences				3
Dealers who have been granted Licences to sell designated milk	..	..		7

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year seventy nine samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological and biological tests. All samples were satisfactory with the exception of three samples of T.T. farm bottled milk which failed the methylene blue test. The matter was taken up with the appropriate Ministry Department responsible for milk production.

Details of the tests are as follows:-

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Biological Test
Pasteurised	25	25	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	25	25	-	-
T.T. Farm Bottled	-	18*	-	7
Sterilised	-	-	4	-

* Unsatisfactory in 3 cases.

The phosphatase test gives an indication of effective pasteurisation, and the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness. Biological examination is used to detect tubercular infection in milk. The turbidity test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.

Ice-cream.

There is one manufacturer in the district. Equipment and plant are in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and are maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Authority. With this exception, all the ice-cream sold in the Rural District is manufactured outside the district by firms of national repute.

Twenty-eight samples were taken for examination. All were placed in Grade I with the exception of three taken in December. These were graded 2 and 3 and subsequent samples taken were in Grade I. The December samples were taken from ice-cream which had been in stock for some time and may well have been subjected to fluctuating storage temperatures.

SWIMMING POOL.

There is one private swimming pool in the area to which the public are admitted during the summer months. This is an outdoor swimming pool of 95,000 gallons capacity. The method of continuous rapid filtration combined with continuous sterilisation and aeration is employed. This is capable of keeping the water clear and sparkling in appearance and of a bacterial purity approximating to that of drinking water. The pool was open only from May

to August and was little used in July and August owing to the poor weather.

Eight samples were taken during the year and all but two were of the required bacteriological standard, that is, absence of B. Coli in 100 ml. A comparator test is carried out during every visit on water from the supply fountain. The reading generally is between 0.25 and 0.5 parts per million of free chlorine.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water Supply.

The parish of Bisley is supplied by the Woking Water Company and the parishes of Chobham and Windlesham by the South West Suburban Water Company.

Thirty-six samples of water were taken from these two supplies during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

Two samples of well water were taken.

In 1960 1514 yards of new main were laid in Chobham and 1428 yards in Windlesham; 21 yards of new main were laid in Bisley.

Services connected were:...	Windlesham	-	73
	Chobham	-	114
	Bisley	-	43

During the year three premises which were served by wells have been connected to a company's water main. An undertaking not to relet one property has been accepted following action under the Housing Act, 1957.

The number of houses not connected to main water was reduced by 4 and now stands at 19. Eight of them are substandard houses in other respects and in other cases there is no convenient water main. With a total number of houses in the district of nearly 5,000 the position is not unsatisfactory.

Notice under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was served in two cases.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Lightwater.

The scheme for the enlargement of the Lightwater Sewage Works has proceeded during the year. It is anticipated that properties on the line of the new sewer will start connecting up early in 1961. The

work on the sewage disposal works should be completed by the end of March, 1961.

Bisley.

Work on a sewer extension to deal with the bulk of the houses in Queens Road, Bisley, was started during the year and is expected to be completed early in 1961.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS.

The first priority for sewer extensions is the area Brentmoor Road, West End, including Birch Lane, Broad Street, Cuckoo Vale, Rounce Lane, Fenns Lane. It is hoped that it will be possible to start work in this area in the near future.

Other extensions in order of priority include (a) Sunningdale (Onslow Road, Heather Drive, Chobham Road). Linked to this scheme would be Westwood Road, Windlesham and part of Kings Lane; (b) Castle Grove Road, Chobham, (Grosvenor Road, Scotts Grove Close); linked with this scheme would be some 24 houses in Woking U.D.C. (c) Burrow Hill, Chobham.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sections 1, 2, 6 and 32 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are administered by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1960.

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated	
	Formal	Informal.	Formal	Informal.
Cream Compound	-	1	-	-
Cream, double	-	1	-	1
Meat, cooked and prepared	1	-	-	-
Milk	42	-	-	-
Soft drink	-	1	-	-
Soup	-	1	-	-
Total:	43	4	-	1

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

Bagshot, Surrey.

June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report for the year 1960.

The Department has been fully staffed for the year with the exception of November. Mr. Steer left to take up another appointment at the end of October but fortunately a replacement was obtained immediately and Mr. D. Head started work as the Additional Public Health Inspector on the 1st. December. I am indebted to Mr. Steer for the efficient and loyal support given to me throughout the year.

During the year we were able to come to grips with the refuse collection problem. As a result the service generally was greatly improved for a reasonable increase in costs. There is no "once and for all" solution to the problem of maintaining a satisfactory service however, and the continued difficulty of obtaining suitable labour calls for continuous supervision to maintain efficiency.

A satisfactory number of routine inspections have been kept up, notably in the field of food hygiene. Good progress has been made in dealing with the scheduled unfit houses. This list no longer presents a formidable problem.

The cesspool emptying service was hard pressed in the latter part of the year owing to the unprecedented wet weather but in the main the service was satisfactorily sustained.

Refuse disposal has been uneventful during the year and the rodent control service has been active.

All assistance possible has been given to calls for advice on environmental health and hygiene matters and this field of public relations is regarded by your Public Health Department as most important.

My thanks are due to the office and depot staff for their work during the year. May I express my appreciation to members for their support, which, as always, has given us confidence and encouragement in our efforts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. Forbes.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of:

Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	56
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	..	..	..	268
Premises visited re infectious diseases	..	..	..	16
Food premises and under the Meat Regulations	..	..	..	141
Dairies	..	..	..	12
Factories, etc.	..	..	..	90
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)	..	..	..	36
Rodent Control	..	..	..	110
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957	..	..	..	48

Total Inspections : 777

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

- Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspect- ions.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	7	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 applies	72	62	5	-
3. Other premises under the Act excluding Outworkers premises	7	6	-	-
TOTAL:	83	75	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	4	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1937.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

By the end of October, 1960, all factories to which Section 34 applies in the district had been issued with a new or recently revised certificate with the exception of one. A notice under the section was served on the occupier.

Under the Factories Act, 1959 (commencement No. 4) Order 1960 certain revisions of the Factories Act, 1959, including means of escape in case of fire under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 became operative on the 1st. December, 1960. It became necessary, therefore, in November to take action preparatory to the assumption by the County Council of responsibilities as the Fire Authority from that date, and this meant the transfer of all Means of Escape Certificates issued under the 1937 Act to the County Council together with copies of any notices outstanding. Consequently nine certificates and a copy of the one outstanding notice were transferred to the County Council at the end of November and this Authority ceased to have responsibility for fire certificates.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary under Sections 101-103 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws.

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

Eradication of Vermin.

During the year no cases of bed bug infestation were located. Advice and assistance was given in the case of infestations of various insect pests including cockroaches, carpet beetles, moths, flies, etc. All school meals kitchens were treated against flies twice during the year and results indicated that while one hundred per cent eradication was not effected, the work was well worth while.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 622 premises were inspected for rats or mice. Two hundred and thirty-five infestations of rats were located and these, together with eighteen mice infestations, were treated by the Council's Rodent Officer. A charge for this service was made at business premises. Private houses were treated without charge except where there was evidence of neglect which had encouraged or aggravated the infestations. A charge is

made based on 8/3d. an hour for labour and transport plus materials plus 15% administration charge. The total number of inspections and re-inspections carried out was 1320. Although the total number of rat infestations located and treated shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year, the number of infestations in private houses was almost double that of the previous year. It is apparent that many householders do not report the presence of rats or mice as they are required to do under the Act, and this emphasises the importance of regular inspections of the district so that rat infestations can be treated in their early stages. The Council's support in the provision of this most necessary service is welcome.

Cesspool Emptying.

During the year the Council operated two Dennis cesspool emptiers of 800 gallons capacity and one Shelvoke and Drewry (Diesel) machine of 1100 gallons capacity. The cesspool emptying scheme provides for the emptying of cesspools without charge at all properties not on the line of the sewer, four times annually at quarterly intervals. A charge was made for all additional emptyings and for all work at premises on the line of the sewer but not connected to it.

During the year 3221 emptyings were carried out as compared with 2742 last year. These figures may seem strange in view of the fact that the majority of properties on the Chobham and Bisley sewerage scheme had been connected up and their cesspools eliminated. Members will recall, however, that the four free emptyings per year was only started in 1959 and undoubtedly many premises were taking advantage of these four free emptyings where as previously when the service was rechargeable, they had managed with one or two emptyings only in a year. The exceptionally wet weather in the latter half of the year obviously caused an abnormal demand for the cesspool emptying service. Of the 3221 emptyings carried out, 985 were in the parish of Windlesham and it is interesting to note that of these, 597 emptyings were carried out at premises which are on the line of the sewerage extension mainly in Ambleside and Macdonald Road. It is anticipated that properties in this area will be permitted to connect to the new sewer early in 1961. 2236 emptyings were carried out in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham (1993 in 1959).

The three machines travelled 27,537 miles. The fuel consumption for the diesel machine was 14.7 m.p.g. and the two petrol machines averaged 7.3 m.p.g.

Refuse Collection.

A new Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 cu. yds. capacity refuse vehicle fitted with a powered press was delivered in June to replace the Dennis Side Loader. Early in the year a detailed report was made of a survey carried out on the refuse collection service. Members

have studied this report in detail and suffice to say that the agreed conclusion was that no improvement could be reasonably expected in the service without increasing the staff or vehicles unless some financial incentive was offered. As a result an incentive bonus scheme was adopted and put into effect in May, 1960. After some initial difficulties the scheme proved generally successful and a fairly constant weekly collection of refuse has resulted. The actual cost of the bonus scheme was £520.0.0. and it is estimated that it will cost £900.0.0 in a full year.

I think it is fair to say that the existing staff have welcomed the bonus scheme but I am unable to report that it has made any appreciable difference to the question of recruitment. There seems to be a strong antipathy towards the occupation of dustman certainly in this area which cannot be explained entirely by financial considerations or the choice of alternative jobs in the district. The paper bag system of refuse storage and collection has received much publicity during the year. Its advantages as regards speed of collection are fairly obvious although the financial implications involved in the adoption of the system are serious and cannot, I think, be considered in this area where the existing scheme is reasonably satisfactory. If the labour position generally does not improve and there seems little likelihood of it so doing, then the main advantage of the paper bag system might well prove to be that it is cleaner than the traditional method of collection and might overcome the reluctance on the part of men to do the work. During the year domestic refuse was collected from some 5500 premises. In addition the salvage vehicle called at shops and factories for waste paper and special additional collections were made to certain business premises. The refuse vehicle covered in total 23,428 miles. Fuel consumption figures for the three diesel refuse vehicles averaged 9.1 m.p.g.

Refuse Disposal.

During the year tipping was resumed at the Bagshot site in order to fill up spaces which had resulted from sinkage. From time to time soil was dumped there by contractors working in the area and this was used for final cover and a general tidying up process continued in the year. It is hoped that tipping be continued in 1961 at Chobham, the Bagshot site being full up except for an area under which a sewer pumping main passes. This main will become obsolete in 1961 and there will then be a little tipping space in reserve at Bagshot.

The life of the Chobham site will not exceed three more years if tipped to existing levels of the surrounding ground. Suitable additional space exists in the vicinity of the Chobham site and this land must be acquired to safeguard the future.

Salvage.

During 1960 salvaged materials were collected and sorted. The following items were sold to merchants:-

Paper, cardboard, newspapers	- 98 tons	- £823. 0. 0.
Rags, wools, scrap iron, non-ferrous metals, bones, tyres, etc		- £147. 0. 0.
		<hr/> £970. 0. 0.

These figures show a drop of 9 tons of paper and a total decrease of £138.0.0. in income as compared with the 1959 figures. 1960 saw a drive to improve the refuse collection service to ratepayers. This achieved some measure of success, with no increase in staff but with a steady increase in properties served. It is not surprising, therefore, that the salvage sales dropped, in fact the drop might have been expected to exceed 9 tons a year or 15 cwts. a month.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	125
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		125
(2)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. ..	10
(3)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	24

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	24
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Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	..	5
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	..	31
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	-
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. .. .	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		20
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		Nil.

Rehousing Programme.

During the year 34 houses were completed and 10 were under construction at the end of the year.

Private Enterprise Building.

In 1960 96 houses were erected and there were 141 under construction at the 31st. December.

Unfit Houses.

The number of unfit houses scheduled at the time of writing this report last year was 50. Today the number remaining is 29. Since the original list was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954, over 130 houses have appeared on it. It is hoped that of the remaining 29 some progress can be made by formal action under the Housing Act in the next few months. The small allocation of Council houses has again restricted formal action to the minimum. The remaining houses are generally detached cottages with plenty of air space about them. Their main defect is dampness coupled with ageing and defective structure. Their age and condition of the main shell makes them doubtful propositions for improvement. The ever increasing site value of such houses suggests that as they become vacant, complete demolition and rebuilding will be automatic in most cases. They are almost all occupied by elderly people who are not anxious to be rehoused.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year there were two new applications for certificates of disrepair both of which were issued. Since the beginning of the Act there have been only 22 applications for certificates received.

Moveable Dwellings.

Twelve licences under the Public Health Act were issued during the year. Twelve other caravans were known in the district for which licences were not required. None of the caravans presented any public health problems and in this respect the district is indeed fortunate compared with certain neighbouring areas. Next year caravans will be licensed under the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act and licences will be issued only where appropriate planning consent is granted.

Food Hygiene.

As much attention as possible has been given to routine visits of food premises throughout the year. The good relations between the Department and owners and managers of food businesses prevail as a result of this. The general standard of hygiene is good and few premises have given any cause for concern. The shop which had caused considerable anxiety to the Council was closed during the year. Some of the larger grocery and general provision shops have been refitted during the year and I am glad to report that the requirements of hygiene were not forgotten. It is becoming more evident that there is a more general realisation that good hygiene and good business go hand in hand and this is reflected in improvements carried out from time to time in shops and catering premises throughout the district.

Twenty-eight samples of ice-cream were taken and all but three were Graded I.

One hundred and forty one inspections of food premises were made.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Distribution of catering and food premises is as follows:-

Cafes and Restaurants	-	28	Greengrocers	-	8
School Kitchens	-	6	Ice-cream manufacturer	-	1
Fried Fish Shops	-	2	Confectioners	-	
Works Canteens	-	3	(ice-cream & sweets)		14
Institutions, etc.	-	3	General Stores	-	40
Sports Clubs Kitchens	-	3	Butchers	-	11
Institutes and Working			Fishmongers	-	8
Mens clubs	-	5	Bakers and Cakes	-	5
Hotels	-	4	Dairies	-	3
Public Houses	-	28	Mobile Shops	-	5
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		82			95

There are nine sausage and pressed meat manufacturers' premises and sixty-two ice-cream vendors' premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Report on Slaughterhouse facilities.

In accordance with Section 1 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 a report to the Minister was made in June on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities. After consultation with all meat traders, neighbouring authorities, the Reading and District Master Butchers Association and the N.F.U., the Council were satisfied that existing slaughtering facilities outside the rural district met the requirements of the district in full. There are no slaughterhouses in the rural district.

Unfit Foods.

During the year the following items of food were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed having been judged unfit for human consumption:

64 cans miscellaneous foods.	8 lbs. turbot
14 lbs. kippers.	2 pigs plucks
14 lbs. cod.	34 lbs. rabbit (frozen)
14 lbs. haddock.	44 lbs. lamb
10 lbs. halibut	14 chickens.
28 lbs. plaice	

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957.

This order is designed to prevent the spread of disease in animals and birds by prohibiting among other things, the feeding of swill unless it has been boiled for at least one hour.

This is the second year of operating the order, the duties having been delegated to the Council by the County Council in 1959. Fourteen premises were licenced at the end of the year and 31 inspections were made under the order.

During visits, whenever possible, the temperature of the swill is checked while in the boiling tank. The tanks are invariably heated by steam which passes through the swill and this often produces in the swill the appearance of boiling action and at times the temperature varies at different points in the tank. The order does not require the licensee to have a suitable thermometer to make the necessary temperature tests himself. This would not seem to be an unreasonable requirement in view of the potential danger of failure to sterilize the swill feed.

